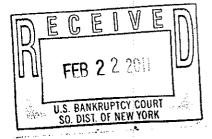
Richard A. Knoth, pro se 2559 Browning Dr. Lake Orion, Mi 48360 248-391-4326 Hm Creditor Claimant Claim # 65254



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re

MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al,

f/k/a General Motors Corp., et al.

Debtors.

Chapter 11 Case No.

09-50026 (REG)

(Jointly Administered)

OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 177th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS (Welfare Benefits Claims of Retired and Former Salaried and Executive Employees)

TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

Comes now Richard Knoth (a/k/a Richard A. Knoth), creditor and claimant against Motors Liquidation Company ("MLC") (f/k/a General Motors Corporation, "Old GM"), and a retired salaried engineer from Old GM, who respectfully files this <u>OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 177th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS</u>.

Relief Requested

<u>Debtors' 177th Omnibus Objection to Claims</u> seeks entry of an order disallowing and expunging certain welfare benefits claims listed on that filing's original Exhibit "A", claims as filed by retired and former salaried and executive employees. Included on that list is Claim # 65255 in the amount of \$110,000.00 filed by Richard Knoth, Proof of Claim copy attached for reference. Creditor Claimant Knoth requests the Debtors' proposed order not be allowed, thereby preserving Creditor Claimant's right to financial

consideration for the value of diminished and cancelled life insurance benefits in retirement.

Background

Creditor Claimant Knoth spent his entire adult working career at Old GM from age 18 through 56, holding many managerial and non managerial positions in manufacturing, and engineering areas. An early retirement package was tendered by the Old GM and he accepted an early retirement offer in September, 2008, then transitioning to retirement pension and benefits starting November, 2008. He retired as a Systems Engineer responsible for Hybrid Vehicle Manufacturing Engineering for all GM hybrid vehicles (including the VOLT) worldwide from the Manufacturing Engineering group.

It has been further determined by the U.S. Department of Labor that the tendered early retirement offer by the Old GM has been certified as and is considered a separation because of lack of work. The separation is covered under the Trade Act of 1974 and was certified on April 30, 2010. The petition number is TAW72121 with an impact date of August 14, 2008 which is before the Creditor Claimant Knoth accepted the early retirement offer. Had the Creditor Claimant Knoth known of the changes for this separation, the early retirement decision would have been different. A copy of the petition is attached to this document.

Debtors argue "Accrued Benefits Have Been Assumed by New GM"

Life insurance benefits that were provided at time of retirement were to be twice the salary of the retiree at time of retirement. These benefits have been part of the compensation package described above and published by the Old GM for over 30 years. Benefits provided by New GM in 2010 are significantly different and diminished as compared to those provided in 2009 and earlier and at time of retirement. This decrease in life insurance decreases the value of the retirement contract that was agreed to at the time of retirement. Because of this significant decrease in value and increase in potential estate liability to Creditor Claimant Knoth should not be categorized and concluded as

"Accrued Benefits Have Been Assumed by New GM" based on these facts, especially if one is on the "paying end".

<u>Debtors argue "Benefit Modification Claims Should Be Disallowed As Debtors Had</u> <u>Right to Amend Or Terminate Each Benefit Plan"</u>

There is little doubt that many GM documents stated, "GM reserves the right to amend or terminate benefit plans.....", or similar language. However, the voluntary retirement by Creditor Claimant Knoth in 2008 should not be subject to changing the terms of the retirement contract "ex post facto". Changing benefits or any provision of an employment and/or retirement contract is on firm legal ground for future agreements when both parties agree but Old GM being allowed to change the provisions unilaterally after the fact undermines the entire contractual process that American business is founded on. Part of the standard retirement negotiations was the provision that Creditor Claimant Knoth could never be re-employed as an employee by GM. In the referenced *Sprague v. General Motors Corp.* case, the court stated:

To vest benefits is to render them forever unalterable. Because vesting of welfare plan benefits is not required by law, an employer's commitment to vest such benefits is not to be inferred lightly; the intent to vest "must be found in the plan documents and must be stated in clear and express language".

In the case of Creditor Claimant Knoth, the special early retirement was accepted with the understanding that pension and retirement benefits, and the inability of Knoth to ever be rehired by GM, were contractual obligations of both parties. Why should Old GM not be bound to their contractual obligations? Because they patently state they have the right to terminate or amend at will? If provisions of any contract are allowed to be changed unilaterally, then what value does the contractual process have? Had Creditor Claimant Knoth known that GM was to be allowed (in the future) to unilaterally change the provisions without any negotiations, then the decision to retire would have been very different.

Discussion

The Court is being asked to consider the employment and retirement agreement between Knoth and Old GM, one where professional manufacturing and engineering services were tendered by Knoth for many years in return for a mix of present and future salary compensation and benefits. These benefits were accrued both in the present during employment and in retirement. At any time either Knoth or Old GM had the ability to end the employment agreement if the value and/or compensation for the services were not agreeable to either party. Retirement benefits are an integral part of one's compensation package and Knoth is reliant on them for his future living expenses. If the legal system does not uphold the ability to negotiate a contractual agreement regarding benefits in the future (retirement), then why should anyone have faith in the legal system to uphold any contractual obligation? The very foundation of American business is predicated on this fact. Had Creditor Claimant Knoth known GM had the ability to walk away from these contractual obligations, he would not have accepted an early retirement package, especially one that prevents him from ever accepting re-employment with GM in the future.

Summary

In summary, Creditor Claimant Knoth respectfully asks the Court to deny <u>DEBTORS'</u>

177th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS and preserve his claim to allow entitlement to the retirement welfare benefits he worked so hard to earn.

Creditor Claimant reserves the right to modify, revise, or supplement the above referenced figures and calculations.

Attach: Claim No. 65255

Petition No. TAW72121

Dated: February 17, 2011

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard A. Knoth, pro se 2559 Browning Dr.

Lake Orion, Mi 48360

248-391-4326 Hm

richard.knoth@sbcglobal.net

(GM Bankruptcy - Life Insurance Claim - Objection 2011-02-10.doc)

OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 177th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that hard copy versions of the above and foregoing have been delivered or served upon the following via U.S. Postal Service with adequate first-class postage affixed, mailed February 18, 2011. Two originals were sent to the Court via priority mail delivery service on the same date.

Two originals sent via priority Delivery: Clerk of the Court Honorable Judge R.E. Gerber U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York One Bowling Green New York, NY 10004

Copies via USPS:

- 1) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, attorneys for the Debtors, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 (Attn: Harvey R. Miller, Esq., Stephen Karotkin, Esq., and Joseph H. Smolinsky, Esq.);
- 2) Motors Liquidation Company, 401 South Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 370, Birmingham, Michigan 48009 (Attn:
- 3) General Motors, LLC, 400 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265 (Attn: Lawrence S. Buonomo, Esq.); Ted Stenger);
- 4) Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, attorneys for the United States Department of the Treasury, One World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 (Attn: John J. Rapisardi, Esq.);
- 5) United States Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room
- 2312, Washington, D.C. 20220 (Attn: Joseph Samarias, Esq.);
- 6) Vedder Price, P.C., attorneys for Export Development Canada, 1633 Broadway, 47th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael J. Edelman, Esq. and Michael L. Schein, Esq.);
- 7) Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, attorneys for the statutory committee of unsecured creditors, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 (Attn: Thomas Moers Mayer, Esq., Robert Schmidt, Esq., Lauren Macksoud, Esq., and Jennifer Sharret, Esq.);
- 8) Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall Street, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: Tracy Hope Davis, Esq.);
- 9) U.S. Attorney's Office, S.D.N.Y., 86 Chambers Street, Third Floor, New York, New York 10007 (Attn: David S. Jones, Esq. and Natalie Kuehler, Esq.);
- 10) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, 375 Park Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10152-3500 (Attn: Elihu Inselbuch, Esq. and Rita C. Tobin, Esq.)
- 11) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, One Thomas Circle, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: Trevor W. Swett III, Esq. and Kevin C. Maclay, Esq.);
- 12) Stutzman, Bromberg, Esserman & Plifka, A Professional Corporation, attorneys for Dean M. Trafelet in his capacity as the legal representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants, 2323 Bryan Street, Suite 2200, Dallas, Texas 75201 (Attn: Sander L. Esserman, Esq. and Robert T. Brousseau, Esq.);

Keefel a Know

Penalty for presenting fraudulent claim. Fine of up to \$500,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U S C §\$ 152 and 3571

ress above Attach copy of power of attorney, if any

Modified B10 (GCG) (12/08)

Date 11-2

MICHIGAN WORKS!

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued a certification of eligibility for workers to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, as specified below:

Petition Number: TAW 72121	Impact Date: August 14, 2008
Employer: General Motors Company formerly known as General Motors Corporation Technical Center including on-site leased workers of Aerotek, Bartech Group, CDI Professional Services, EDS/HP Enterprise Services, Engineering Labs Inc., Global Technology Associates Limited, G-Tech Profesional Staffing Inc., Jefferson Wells, Kelly Services Inc., Optimal Inc., Populus Group RCO Engineering Inc., and TEK Systems excluding workers of The Global Purchasing and Supply Chain	Certification Date: April 30, 2010
Location: Warren, Michigan	Expiration Date: April 30, 2012

"All workers of General Motors Company, formerly known as General Motors Corporation, Technical Center, including on-site leased workers of Aerotek, the Bartech Group, CDR Professional Services, EDS/HP Enterprise Services, Engineering Labs Inc., Global Technology Associates Limited, G-Tech Professional Staffing Inc., Jefferson Wells, Kelly Services Inc., Optimal Inc., Populus Group, RCO Engineering Inc., and TEK Systems, and excluding workers of the Global Purchasing and Supply Chain Division, Warren, Michigan, who became totally or partially separated from employment on or after August 14, 2008, through two years from the date of certification, and all workers in the group threatened with total or partial separation from employment on the date of certification through two years from the date of certification, are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended."

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program assists individuals who become unemployed as a result of international trade return to suitable employment. Benefits and reemployment services available through TAA include:

- → OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING
- **→ JOB SEARCH ALLOWANCES**
- → RELOCATION ALLOWANCES
- → HEALTH COVERAGE TAX CREDIT

TAA and Trade Adjustment Allowances (TRA) are provided to workers who have been separated from employment due to lack of work on or after the impact date and on or before the expiration date as shown above. You have been identified as potentially eligible for such benefits.

Michigan Works!, the administrative entity for the TAA program is hosting an informational meeting which includes procedures on how to apply for benefits on: Thursday, July 8, 2010 at 9:00 am at Macomb Community College South Campus, 14500 E 12 Mile Road, Warren, MI 48088, in the <u>John Lewis Center located in building K, room K301 (2nd floor</u>). See map on reverse side.

If you are unable to attend this meeting, please contact the Macomb/St. Clair Michigan Works! Agency at 586-307-8282

Failure to file for benefits within required time limits, the latter of 26 weeks from the certification date, <u>or</u> 26 weeks from your last qualifying separation will result in loss of entitlement to some benefits.